

**DROYLSDEN
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



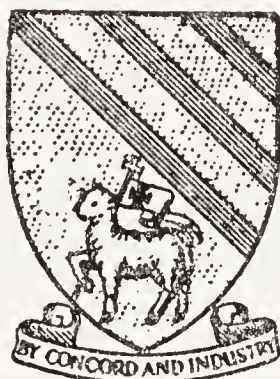
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1964



DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

1964



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URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. Beatrice F. Wignall, M.B.E.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G. James

Members:

Councillor C. S. Bussin, F.B.O.A.

Councillor R. Ellis

Councillor E. Grimshaw

Councillor J. O. Hales

Councillor F. Hilson, M.R.S.H.

Councillor G. James

Councillor G. E. Pailin, J.P., C.C.

Councillor C. Tomlinson

Councillor Mrs. Beatrice F. Wignall, M.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Alan S. Simpson, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. H. McP. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER

Pauline Blockey, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Vernon K. Hallows, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Neil H. Morton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

W. Harrison, Technical Assistant (Smoke Control)

I. Holmes (Inter.Dip.P.H.I.E.B.), Student.

CLERICAL STAFF

Mrs. C. Hill

Miss L. Jones (until November)

Miss M. Beaumont (from November)

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district and incorporating therein the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The various statistical tables in the report now give a comprehensive picture of the trends of general mortality, infectious disease incidence and mortality, birth data over the years, and a careful perusal of them soon highlights any unusual movements whether satisfactory or not.

Amongst the unsatisfactory trends, two call for comment; the infantile mortality is not sharing the improvement shown by the country as a whole and Table II of page 13 shows a 5-year average infantile mortality 1951/55 of 31 per thousand live births, a fall to 18.3 in the 1956/60 5-year period, and in the last 4-year period ending 1964 is back again at 30 per 1,000.

It is well recognised that it is much more difficult to prevent deaths in the first week than in the subsequent 51 and more than half of the 13 deaths of infants occurring in 1964 were under one week of age.

The second very unsatisfactory feature in the vital statistics of 1964 is the fact that there were 17 deaths from cancer of the lung (15 males and 2 females). Table VII shows that this is much the highest number of lung cancer deaths for the last 5 years.

That a disease which has an 80% component of preventability should continue to give rise to deaths, and indeed increase, is a very sad commentary on the public's will to achieve a healthy community.

Fortunately most of the vital statistics are very encouraging and infectious disease shows quite a number of conditions which are approaching the vanishing point in mortality and sometimes in incidence.

Indeed the increasing concern and provision being made by the County Council for the care of the aged is a measure of the reductions effected in the mortality of earlier years—more people are living longer.

Mr. Hallows, the Chief Public Health Inspector, reports fully on the progress in the field of housing and environmental health in general and it is with pleasure that I acknowledge the help I have received from him and the Public Health Staff.

Finally, I would thank the Health Committee and their Chairman for their consideration and encouragement over the years—17 to be precise—and commend this my last Report to your consideration.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient Servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is sited East North East of the city centre of Manchester, and separates that City from the Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. Apart from the parish of Littlemoss (added to the urban district on the dissolution of the Rural District of Limehurst in 1954), the district is almost entirely developed. Littlemoss lies within the Greater Manchester Green Belt area. There are still representatives of the cotton spinning, cotton weaving, cloth finishing, cloth dyeing, engineering, upholstery and plastics industries within the district. A high percentage of the population follow occupations in adjoining boroughs and the district slowly progresses towards being a dormitory. It follows that there is a large number of retail tradespeople within the district.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of district			1,245 acres
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Population—1951 (Census)	12,873	14,008	26,881
—1961 (Census)	12,291	13,170	25,461
—Mid 1964 (Estimated)			25,540
Private Dwellings—1951 (Census)	8,253		
—1961 (Census)	8,667		
Rateable Value.....			£636,249
Sum represented by 1d. Rate			£2,518
General Rate—1964			10/5d. in £

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIVE BIRTHS			
Legitimate	195	229	424
Illegitimate	19	10	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	214	239	453
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
STILL BIRTHS			
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
DEATHS			
Totals	154	149	303

VITAL STATISTICS

	England & Wales 1964 Rates	1964	1963
Estimated Population		25,540	25,660
Births—			
Comparability Factor		1.02	1.02
Live—total		453 (214)	452 (245)
Crude Rate per 1,000 pop. ..		17.7	17.6
Adjusted Rate	18.4	18.1	18.0
Illegitimate live—total ..		29 (19)	24 (15)
—% of total live ..		6.4	5.3
Stillbirths—			
Total		9 (5)	11 (8)
Rate per 1,000 total live & still- births	16.3	19.5	23.8
Live and Stillbirths—total ..		462 (219)	463 (253)
Deaths—			
Comparability Factor		1.26	1.26
Total		303 (154)	257 (135)
Crude Rate per 1,000 population		11.9	10.0
Adjusted Rate	11.3	14.9	12.6
Infants—total		13 (7)	14 (6)
Infant Mortality—			
Deaths per 1,000 live births ..	20.0	28.7	31.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ..		25.2	30.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..		34.4	Nil
Male deaths per 1,000 male births		32.7	24.4
Female deaths per 1,000 female births		25.1	38.6
Neo-natal Mortality—			
Deaths under 4 weeks—total ..		10 (7)	11 (5)
Rate per 1,000 live births ..	13.8	22.1	24.3
Early Neo-Natal Mortality—			
Deaths under 1 week—total ..		7 (5)	8 (3)
Rate per 1,000 live births ..		15.5	17.7
Peri-natal Mortality—			
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week—total		16 (10)	19 (11)
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths		34.6	41.0
Maternal Mortality—			
Deaths (including abortion)— total		1	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still- births		2.16	Nil
Tuberculosis—			
Primary notification			
Respiratory—Rate per 1,000 pop.		0.58	0.31
Non-Respiratory—Rate per 1,000 pop.		Nil	Nil
Deaths			
Respiratory—Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.047	0.04	0.12
Non-Respiratory—Rate per 1,000 pop.	0.006	0.04	Nil
Cancer—			
Deaths (all forms incl. Leuk- aemia)		61 (35)	42 (26)
Deaths per 1,000 pop. ..	2.21	2.39	1.64
Deaths (lung, bronchus) ..		17 (15)	13 (12)

The figures in brackets () represent males.

CANCER

The number of deaths occurring where cancer was entered as a cause of death was 61, giving a death rate of 2.39 per 1,000 of the population. Last year's figure was 42.

The age groupings and separation into sexes are shown below.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Totals
0 — 4	—	—	—
5 — 14	—	—	—
15 — 24	—	—	—
25 — 34	1	1	2
35 — 44	1	—	1
45 — 54	3	1	4
55 — 64	15	9	24
65 — 74	10	9	19
Over 75	5	6	11

The number of cases where cancer was mentioned as a cause of death in each of the last 12 years was as follows:—

1953 — 54	1959 — 59
1954 — 56	1960 — 53
1955 — 52	1961 — 53
1956 — 48	1962 — 50
1957 — 45	1963 — 42
1958 — 44	1964 — 61

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

No cases of diphtheria were notified. The 16th year without a single case.

There were only six notifications of Scarlet Fever but measles maintained their “popularity” with 324 notifications. The measles notifications were slightly less than 75% of those during the last peak year of 1960.

15 cases of whooping cough were notified. No poliomyelitis was notified, but 62 cases of dysentery appeared on the record books and there were 26 notifications of food poisoning.

26 Food Poisoning notifications; 32 persons affected; the life and health of 72 persons put at risk through lack of precautions by employees of a bakehouse in a neighbouring district in the preparation of pork pies. Again forcibly reminding all that never for any time may the pressure on hygienic practices be relaxed.

During the year 5 schools were disinfected as a precautionary measure and to alleviate feelings of doubt amongst children and staff.

497 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for typhoid and dysentery groups, and 242 for food poisoning groups.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

The Chest Clinic, Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, is administered by the Regional Hospital Board, though certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the domain of the Local Health Authority's Medical Officer (the Divisional Medical Officer for Health Division No. 17).

The times for attendance at the Clinic are as follows:—

Tuesdays 1.30 p.m.

Wednesdays 9.30 a.m.

Fridays 9.30 a.m.

Also the 2nd and 4th Wednesday in every month (for old patients and by appointment only) 6.00 p.m.

A clinic for children only is held on Friday afternoon from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m.

MIDWIVES

There are four Lancashire County Council Midwives practising within the district, viz:—

Mrs. H. F. A. Dean,
18 Greenfield Street, Audenshaw Tel. No. DRO 3441

Mrs. E. Ernest,
33 Gorseyfields, Droylsden Tel. No. DRO 3552

Mrs. E. G. Metcalfe,
Flat 7, 209 Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne Tel. No. ASH 4269

Mrs. H. C. Whitehead,
67 Scott Road, Droylsden Tel. No. DRO 1006

DISTRICT NURSES

The following are the District Nurses within the District :—

Mrs. M. Cain,
Flat 7, 209 Mossley Road, Ashton-under-Lyne Tel No. ASH 4412

Miss M. N. Pownell,
15 Hallworth Avenue, Audenshaw Tel. No. DRO 3458

Miss E. Turner,
13 Somerset Road, Droylsden

Mrs. M. Williams,
12 Ashdale Crescent, Droylsden Tel. No. DRO 3513

DAY NURSERIES

There are at present two Day Nurseries in the area, viz:—

1. Droylsden No. 3.....Greenside Lane
2. Droylsden No. 4.....Fold Street

HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals of any type in the area.

1.—General. The Manchester Regional Hospital Board control all the hospitals which might serve the Droylsden area ; these include the Manchester General Hospitals as well as the Monsall Infectious Diseases Hospital. Under the same Regional Board, but controlled by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee, are the two General Hospitals in Ashton-under-Lyne.

Droylsden residents can, and do, use both Ashton and Manchester General Hospitals.

2.—Infectious Diseases. Monsall Hospital continues to take cases from Droylsden, but no charges are now made for this service.

3.—Maternity. Maternity cases requiring hospital confinement are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, or to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

4.—Smallpox. The Regional Hospital Board would indicate which hospital in their area was to be used for a case of smallpox should it arise.

OTHER SERVICES

Droylsden is one of the six constituent districts of Health Division No. 17 of the Lancashire County Council, which is the Local Health Authority for the area and provide and administer the following services through the No. 17 Divisional Health Committee :—

1. Maternity and Child Welfare.
2. School Medical Services.
3. Midwifery.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
7. Ambulance Services.
8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
9. Domestic Help.
10. Mental Health.
11. Health Education and Propaganda.

Births, Deaths and
Diseases

Statistical Tables

TABLE I

YEAR	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. Registered	Rates per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rates per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rates per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rates per 1,000 Population	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1964	453	17.7	303	11.9	9	19.5	1	2.16	13	28.7	10	22.1
1963	452	17.6	257	10.0	11	23.8	Nil	Nil	14	31.0	11	24.3
1962	460	17.9	291	11.3	8	17.1	1	2.14	8	17.4	6	13.0
1961	437	17.1	345	13.5	9	20.2	1	2.24	19	43.5	13	29.7
1960	408	15.5	261	9.9	3	7.3	Nil	Nil	7	17.2	5	12.3
1959	401	15.3	256	9.8	10	24.3	Nil	Nil	9	22.4	7	17.5
Average 5 years 1959—1963	431.6	16.68	282	10.9	8.2	18.54	0.4	0.88	11.4	26.3	8.4	19.36

1964 Adjusted Live birth-rate (Comparability Factor 1.02) = 18.1
1964 Adjusted Death-rate (Comparability Factor 1.26) = 14.9

TABLE II. BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 1941—1964

Year Col. 1	Popula- tion Mid-year Estimate Col. 2	No. of Births Col. 3	Crude Birth- rate Col. 4	No. of Deaths Col. 5	Crude Death rate Col. 6	No. of Infantile Deaths Col. 7	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Col. 8	Average 5 years		
								Birth Rate Col. 9	Death Rate Col. 10	Infantile Mortality Col. 11
1941	24,970	500	20.0	283	11.3	25	42	21.4	10.9	48
1942	24,460	415	20.9	264	10.7	40	77			
1943	24,160	520	21.5	267	11.0	31	59			
1944	24,070	573	23.8	248	10.3	18	31			
1945	23,620	492	20.8	273	11.5	16	32			
1946	24,800	535	21.5	250	10.0	21	39	18.3	10.5	34
1947	25,160	572	22.7	284	11.2	17	29			
1948	27,290	469	17.1	267	9.7	16	34			
1949	26,580	409	15.4	283	10.6	16	39			
1950	26,720	397	14.9	302	11.3	11	33			
1951	26,320	375	14.2	294	11.2	16	27	13.8	10.3	31
1952	26,260	390	14.9	280	10.7	14	21			
1953	26,060	370	14.2	256	9.8	14	38			
1954	26,350	342	13.0	249	9.4	13	38			
1955	26,380	346	13.1	278	10.5	11	32			
1956	26,390	421	16.0	273	10.3	7	17	15.3	9.9	18.3
1957	26,310	388	14.7	257	9.8	6	15			
1958	26,290	401	15.3	256	9.7	8	20			
1959	26,230	401	15.3	256	9.8	9	22.4			
1960	26,240	408	15.5	261	9.9	7	17.2			
1961	25,600	437	17.1	345	13.5	19	43.5			
1962	25,650	460	17.9	291	11.3	8	17.4			
1963	25,660	452	17.6	257	10.0	14	31.0			
1964	25,540	453	17.7	303	11.9	13	28.7			

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over		
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	4	1	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	8	4
	M	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	6	5	—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other Heart Disease	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	2	3
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	14	14

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
22. Influenza	F	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
23. Pneumonia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24. Bronchitis	M	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	6
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Disease	M	9	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	2
	F	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
34. All Other Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	154	7	—	2	1	1	1	3	16	54	33	36
	F	149	3	3	—	—	2	3	—	9	23	39	67

TABLE V
TUBERCULOSIS, NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
65—74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and Over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	6	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
	9		Nil		1		1	
Case Rate per 1,000 ..	0·58		Nil		Death rate per 1,000 ..		0·04	

TABLE VI
TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES ANNUALLY
1945—1964

Year	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	Case Rate per 1,000			Death Rate per 1,000		
	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total	Pulm'ry	Non-Pulm'ry	Total
1945	1.01	.29	1.30	.71	.08	.79
1946	1.37	.32	1.69	.52	.08	.60
1947	1.19	.27	1.46	.79	.07	.86
1948	1.28	.21	1.49	.54	.03	.57
1949	1.05	.22	1.27	.45	.03	.48
1950	1.31	.14	1.45	.52	.03	.55
1951	1.25	.26	1.51	.34	—	.34
1952	1.52	.19	1.71	.23	—	.23
1953	0.96	.19	1.15	.15	—	.15
1954	0.87	.34	1.21	.19	—	.19
1955	0.37	.11	0.48	.11	—	.11
1956	0.49	.19	0.68	.15	.03	.18
1957	0.64	.03	0.67	.04	—	.04
1958	0.33	—	0.33	.23	—	.23
1959	0.57	.11	0.68	.04	—	.04
1960	0.41	.57	0.98	.11	—	.11
1961	0.35	—	0.35	—	—	—
1962	0.50	.04	0.54	—	—	—
1963	0.31	—	0.31	0.12	—	0.12
1964	0.58	—	0.58	0.04	0.04	0.08
Average for 20 years	0.818	0.174	0.992	0.264	0.019	0.283
Average for first 5-year period 1945—1949	1.18	0.26	1.44	0.62	0.058	0.66
Average for last 5-year period 1960—1964	0.43	0.122	0.552	0.054	0.008	0.062

TABLE VII
CANCER DEATHS
1960—1964
ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX

List No.	Sites	Number of Registered Deaths									
		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	Stomach	8	3	4	3	4	2	5	1	2	6
11	Lung and Bronchus ..	10	—	9	5	12	1	12	1	15	2
12	Breast	—	6	—	6	—	5	—	4	—	2
13	Uterus	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	13	14	10	9	12	7	8	16	13
15	Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—
	TOTAL	28	24	27	26	26	24	26	16	35	26

TABLE VIII
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION AND AGE GROUP ANALYSIS

Disease	Total Cases at all ages	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5— 9	10— 14	15— 19	20— 34	35— 44	45— 64	65 and Over	Total Deaths	Total Cases removed to Hosp. from District
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	6	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	62	3	13	13	10	6	3	5	1	8	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ..	324	13	36	49	50	46	129	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	15	2	3	—	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	26	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	2	6	7	1	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	—	1	7
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Infective Hepatitis ..	12	—	—	1	—	1	4	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	455	20	53	63	62	54	148	12	8	12	10	12	1	2	9

TABLE IX
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—1944-1964

YEAR	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal Infection	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Poliomylitis	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Malaria	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-pul. Tuberculosis	Infective Hepatitis	TOTALS
1944	9	3	34	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	339	69	—	—	28	9	—	501
1945	11	6	61	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	272	64	—	—	24	7	—	457
1946	5	3	23	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	61	—	—	34	8	—	151
1947	2	1	51	3	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	437	58	—	—	30	7	—	602
1948	2	1	61	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	432	93	—	—	35	6	—	643
1949	—	2	80	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	255	67	3	—	28	6	—	447
1950	—	1	54	1	—	—	—	7	—	6	47	149	76	—	—	35	4	—	380
1951	—	1	37	2	1	2	—	6	—	1	1	444	49	1	—	29	7	—	581
1952	—	3	48	2	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	124	81	—	—	40	5	—	311
1953	—	5	23	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	4	168	140	—	—	25	5	—	378
1954	—	1	9	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	299	32	—	—	23	9	—	377
1955	—	3	34	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	28	189	38	2	—	10	3	—	315
1956	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	3	8	3	73	1	—	13	5	—	132
1957	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	25	496	11	7	—	17	1	—	571
1958	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	3	20	112	13	21	—	9	—	—	194
1959	—	—	49	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	13	155	10	2	—	9	3	—	250
1960	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	55	469	26	3	1	11	2	—	590
1961	—	1	21	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	158	1	—	—	11	—	—	197
1962	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	38	207	—	2	—	13	1	—	276
1963	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	270	15	—	—	8	—	4	302
1964	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	62	324	15	26	—	9	—	12	455

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
2 MANCHESTER ROAD,
DROYLSDEN.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my portion of the Annual Report on the environmental health and public cleansing services for 1964.

The year saw the reorganisation of the collection side of the public cleansing services. Three teams are now operating efficiently and the whole district is ensured a standard weekly collection of refuse.

The first step in implementing the new Slum Clearance Programme was taken by the making of the Fold Street/Garden Street Clearance Area. On demolition, the ground will be developed so as to complete the overall development linking the new aged person's flatlets building with the existing estate of maisonettes.

Smoke Control work continued slowly but surely and arrangements put in hand to prepare the next area, which will effect the first linkage between existing areas within this district and areas of the neighbouring authorities.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council and to the Medical Officers of Health may I express my great appreciation of the help and support afforded. May I also make the comment that without the loyal support and co-operation of the staff of the department, the duties of the department would have proved over-burdensome at many periods through the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient Servant,

VERNON K. HALLOWS, M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Drainage and Sewerage

With the exception of the parish of Littlemoss, which was included in the Urban District in 1954, the whole of the district is sewered. The sewage is conveyed to the Manchester Corporation system via a main outfall sewer at Clayton Bridge, and is treated at that Authority's disposal plant at Davyhulme. Littlemoss, a 'Green Belt' area next to the beauty spot of Daisy Nook, contains towards 200 premises, one-half of which are served by septic tank installations. The other half still use pail-closets.

As the sewage system that exists now is itself undergoing extensive modernisation, and the parish of Littlemoss contains only houses and farms sited straggily along the one through road, it appears difficult to hold any hope of an early replacement of the insanitary pails by the provision of modern drains and sewers.

Sanitary Accommodation

The position at the end of the year was as follows:—

Fresh Water Closets.....	4,479
Waste Water Closets	4
Pail Closets	90
Houses served by Septic Tanks	76
Houses served by Cesspools	2

Clean Water

The supply to the whole of the district is provided by Manchester Corporation. The water is upland surface water and mainly derived from the Longdendale Reservoirs. It should be possible to report that the water supply is excellent in quality and quantity, but this is still not yet so. There are too many occasions when residents complain of the dirtiness of the water because of the large amounts of sediment that pass through the taps.

Clean Air

The Council is one of the constituent member authorities of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Under the auspices of this Committee, three instruments for the recording of sulphur pollution are sited within the district. One, a lead peroxide "candle" is within the Manor Road Cemetery Grounds and the second and third, volumetric analysis instruments, are sited at the Health Department Offices in Manchester Road and at the Welfare Clinic in Albion Drive. The first of the volumetric borders a heavily trafficked road and the second is in the centre of the first complete area to be smokeless. It is hoped that the instruments will allow observation and comparison of the pollution problems by their daily and monthly recordings.

The plain hard work of supervising adaptations and generally smoothing the introduction of Smoke Control Areas proceeded unabated through the year.

Popular and successful exhibitions of appliances were held in No. 9 area district immediately after confirmation of the Order and helped residents considerably.

Industrial compliance in the work towards Clean Air continues and nowhere this past year has resistance been met.

Confirmed Smoke Control Areas

<i>No.</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Operative</i>
1	20.5	292	—	1.4.1960
2	134.0	836	3	1.6.1963
3	5.15	12	—	1.4.1961
4	1.65	22	—	1.4.1961
5	3.45	—	—	1.4.1961
6	7.2	103	—	1.4.1961
7	11.44	78	—	1.4.1961
8	24.0	361	2	1.9.1963
9	225.0	764	20	1.7.1965
Totals	432.39	2468	25	

Clean Food

There are no slaughterhouses within the district. All meat used and sold is imported from the slaughterhouses in the surrounding districts of Manchester, Ashton and Dukinfield.

The following foods were inspected at shops and warehouses during the year and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for destruction after having been certified as unfit for human consumption:

Tinned	Corned Beef	263 lbs.
„	Ham	44 lbs.
„	Pork	16½ lbs.
„	Tongue	18 lbs.
„	Steak	2 lbs.
„	Luncheon Meat	¾ lbs.
Assorted	Vegetables	4 tins
„	Fruits	8 tins
„	Soups	18 tins
„	Dried Fruits	36 pkts.
„	Pickles	3 jars
Margarine		30 lbs.
Cooking Fat		20 lbs.
Processed Cheeses		12 lbs.
Milk		2 tins
Crawfish		2 tins

There are some 250 premises retailing food in the district and 1 large food manufactory. Routine visits continue to be made and particular attention is paid to mobile shops.

In general, the food traders themselves are acutely conscious of their obligations and willingly co-operate. Unfortunately for the trade and the general public's conscience trouble spots still arise.

During the year 1 shop owner was prosecuted for offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations; a second for smoking whilst handling food and two manufacturers for supplying below-quality food. Manufacturers and their staffs were also responsible for the following occurrences:

- Piece of cellophane in sausage roll.
- Fly in White loaf.
- Ground beetle in meat and potato pie.
- Pice of copper wire in malt cake.
- Grub in Sherbert.
- Metal washer in White loaf.
- Worm in frozen fish.
- Food poisoning outbreak affecting 32 persons found to be directly attributable to Salmonella Typhi-murium in pork pies.

HOUSING
Maintenance

A great portion of the Department's activities each year is concerned with ensuring that proper housing conditions prevail. No slackening of the pressure occurred during 1964, as the following statistics show:

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	240
Number of dwelling-houses found unfit but capable of being made fit	132
Number of dwelling-houses made fit and in which defects were remedied after informal action	120
Number of dwelling-houses made fit and in which defects were remedied after formal action	34
Number of dwelling-houses closed outside of clearance areas	27

The following numbers of notices were served in connection with the repairing of houses:

Informal	120
Formal	34

No legal action was necessary to enforce any of the notices.

Register of Defects Remedied

Accumulation of rubbish	2
Bath and sink wastepipes	3
Dampness	9
Doors, Gates and Frames	2
Doorsteps and paths	5
Drains (choked)	3
Drains (defective)	17
Eaves gutters	10
Fireplaces and flues	6
Floors	2
Plasterwork (Wall and Ceiling)	13
Rainwater Pipes	4
Roofs	21
Skirting Boards	2
Walls (brickwork)	15
Walls (Pointing and Rendering)	16
Water supply (insufficient)	36
W.C. Fittings	3
W.C. Roofs	2
W.C. Water Supply	5
Windows (Frames and Cills).....	11

Slum Clearance

The first area and the first step to tackle the removal of the old houses now no longer fit to use that name was made during the year. 37 houses were included in the area and the next year should see plans well formulated to redevelop the land contained in and around the area so as to provide further new housing to speed the clearance of these worn-out hulks of buildings.

A 5-year programme to remove 395 of the unfit premises was finally agreed and preparations for the rehousing of the residents by the erection of new estates put in hand. This will clear half the premises already envisaged to be unfit in the approved provisional programme

Number of dwelling-houses existing at the end of the year thought not capable of being made fit. ..	600
--	-----

Improvement

Standard Grants submitted (full standard).....	16
Standard Grants approved	16
Standard Grant works completed.....	13

The Authority does not consider Improvement Grant applications.

Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for grant.....	1
Undertakings given by owners.....	Nil
Certificates issued	Nil
Applications for cancellation.....	Nil
Certificates cancelled	Nil

Common Lodging Houses

There are no lodging houses in the district.

Schools

There are now only ten schools within the district. It has been the practice to occasionally disinfect certain of the schools by aerosol spray and five schools were so treated. Two schools required disinfestation because of flies and beetles during the year.

The school in Littlemoss and thereby outside the main drainage area has now been closed, causing a favourable reduction in the number of pail closets still in use in the district.

Storage of Petroleum

Sixteen licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit, etc. Tests are required on all tanks installed over 20 years ago and the tests are carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Home Office.

Pet Animals

Four licences to keep pet shops were issued. The opinion of the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. is requested periodically to ensure no falling away of conditions.

Pest Control

The Department provides help to residents for all manner of infestations, either by direct treatment of the premises concerned, or by the supply of suitable pesticides.

5 Council Houses, 24 private houses, 11 business premises, 9 Schools and 1 School Clinic, received direct treatments during the year against insect infestations.

Rodent Control

The operative staff consists of one full-time rodent operative who is helped on 3 days a week and during sewer treatments by the Department's disinfector. Both operators are fully trained in rodent control and are now sufficiently skilled and experienced as to be capable of operating with only general overall supervision from Public Health Inspectors. All surface infestations responded to the run-of-the-mill treatment of Warfarin, against which no resistance has yet been noticed in the district.

The quarterly direct treatments of the manholes on the sewer system were carried out, again using the muslin bag method of suspending the bait just above the manhole benchworks. One third of the district's manholes show some take despite the regularity of the treatments.

No notices were required to be served in connection with Rodent Control and no legal proceedings were necessary.

	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling houses (inc. Council houses) (2)	All other (inc. Business Premises) (3)	Totals of columns 1, 2 and 3 (4)	Agricultural (5)
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ..	11	8,438	1,535	9,984	15
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	1	168	37	206	Nil
(b) Survey under Act	5	332	38	375	8
(c) Otherwise	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections ..	126	1,630	224	1,980	42
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Rats (Minor)	2	113	16	131	Nil
(b) Mice (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Mice (Minor)	1	59	21	81	Nil
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. 4) treated by the L.A.	3	172	37	212	Nil
6. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments ..	20	178	40	238	Nil

Factories

Routine inspections of factories were made as possible during the year.

1. Inspections:

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Council ..	6	12	—
Factories not included above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Council	84	70	—
Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Council	—	—	—
Totals	90	82	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—
Defective sanitary accommodation ..	—	4	4
Other Offences	—	—	—
Totals	—	4	4

3. Outworkers:

TRADE		No. of outworkers in August list (Sec. 133)
1.	Making, etc. of wearing apparel	33
2.	Making, etc. of household linen	7
14.	Making, etc. of umbrellas etc...	38
21.	Making of paper boxes, etc. ..	1
25.	Carding of Buttons, etc. ..	1

Shops

The District Council became the Shops Act Authority for the district in 1954, administering the legislation over some 400 shops.

Some 158 of these shops were visited for Shops Act purposes during the year and generally fair standards were found.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

The Department, having been working with a reduced number of Public Health Inspectors since 1961, found that the above Act could prove to be the breaking strain.

The Council, however, have not yet decided to allow the employment of staff sufficient to allow all duties to receive proper attention and no visits concerning the provisions of the above Act have yet been made.

118 notifications on the prescribed form were received during the year but until surveys and inspections can be properly carried out even the extent of the additional work cannot be deduced.

CLEANSING SERVICES

Refuse Storage

Storage of refuse at houses is by the use of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity metal dustbins, of which there are some 9,600 plus in the district. By a resolution of the District Council in April, 1951, the dustbins are replaced for dwelling-houses and the cost borne by the general rate fund. This has ensured standardisation of dustbins and also ensured that only serviceable dustbins remain in use, both great assets to the refuse collection men.

During the year 947 dustbins were replaced

Since the start of the 'Dustbin Scheme' 11,154 dustbins have been replaced by the Department.

1951 —	703	1958 —	911
1952 —	636	1959 —	885
1953 —	917	1960 —	665
1954 —	856	1961 —	487
1955 —	1,122	1962 —	439
1956 —	882	1963 —	595
1957 —	1,109	1964 —	947

Refuse Collection

Refuse collection is now carried out by three teams, each of one driver and four collectors. Since the introduction of these teams the residents of the district have enjoyed a standard weekly emptying of their dustbins.

The teams still remain on a bin bonus and this has the effect of ensuring that for the majority of the year, no extra labour is required to maintain the service despite absences of team members because of holidays and sickness. The bonus is based on 2d. per bin emptied, which means an average of £1 7s. 6d. to each team member when fully staffed.

Refuse Disposal

The town's refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the central tipping area behind the Ash Road Depot. Compaction, levelling and covering of the tipped refuse is now satisfactorily controlled by a tracked bulldozer.

Because of the nearness of housing development, maximum precautions against infestations by flies or vermin are continually necessary but all efforts made were not enough during the past year. The neighbouring residents have complained about the mere presence of the tipping area and the daily sight of vehicles discharging their loads. The only alternative to changing the site would appear to be to change the appearance of the refuse, and this the Council are now considering.

The main source of covering material continues to be waste sand from a local moulding works, now supplemented by spot purchases of cinder and other material, when irregularities occur in the delivery of the waste sand.

The site of the tipping area is a natural valley along the bottom half of which flows a small watercourse. The time is rapidly approaching when plans for the culverting of this watercourse must be brought to fruition in order to ensure full life for the tipping area and the proper recovery of the land to provide public open spaces for future generations.

Costs and Statistics

Estimated total weight of refuse collected 6,630 tons

Estimated weight per 1,000 population per day 14.2 cwts

	<i>Collection</i>			<i>Disposal</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross expenditure	17,329	0	0	7,445	0	0	24,774	0	0
Net expenditure	16,944	0	0	5,749	0	0	22,693	0	0
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,802	10	0	611	10	0	2,414	0	0
Net cost per 1,000 population	664	0	0	225	0	0	889	0	0
Net cost per ton	2	11	1	0	17	8	3	8	9

Salvage Services

Waste board and papers are collected by special collection vehicle from shops and business premises. $79\frac{3}{4}$ tons of board, 45 tons of mixed papers and $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of newsprint were sent to the paper mills.

Tonnages collected the last five years are as follows :—

1960	269
1961	221
1962	179
1963	150
1964	131

